Amendments to the Specification

In the specification on page 117, please amend paragraph number 435 as follows:

When a positive colony was isolated, a portion of it was picked by a toothpick and diluted into sterile water (30 µl) in a 96 well plate. At this time, the positive colonies were either frozen and stored for subsequent analysis or immediately amplified. An aliquot of cells (5 µl) was used as a template for the PCR reaction in a 25 µl volume containing: 0.5 µl ~~Klentaq~~ KLENTAQ™ (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA); 4.0 µl 10 mM dNTP's (Perkin Elmer-Cetus); 2.5 µl ~~Kentaq~~ KLENTAQ™ buffer (Clontech); 0.25 µl forward oligo 1; 0.25 µl reverse oligo 2; 12.5 µl distilled water. The sequence of the forward oligonucleotide 1 was:

In the specification at page 119, please amend paragraph 441 as follows:

Following the PCR, an aliquot of the reaction (5 µl) was examined by agarose gel electrophoresis in a 1% agarose gel using a Tris-Borate-EDTA (TBE) buffering system as described by Sambrook et al., supra. Clones resulting in a single strong PCR product larger than 400 bp were further analyzed by DNA sequencing after purification with a 96 ~~Qiaquick~~ QIAQUICK™ PCR clean-up column (Qiagen Inc., Chatsworth, CA).

In the specification at page 129, please amend paragraph 475 as follows:

Twelve micrograms of the desired plasmid DNA is introduced into approximately 10 million CHO cells using commercially available transfection reagents ~~Superfect~~SUPERFECT® (Quiagen), ~~Dosper~~DOSPER® or ~~Fugene~~FUGENE® (Boehringer Mannheim). The cells are grown as described in Lucas et al., supra. Approximately 3 x 10^{-7} cells are frozen in an ampule for further growth and production as described below.

In the specification at page 131, please amend paragraph 489 as follows:

Recombinant baculovirus is generated by co-transfecting the above plasmid and ~~BaculoGold~~BACULOGOLD™ virus DNA (Pharmingen) into *Spodoptera frugiperda* ("Sf9") cells (ATCC CRL 1711) using lipofectin (commercially available from GIBCO-BRL). After 4 - 5 days of incubation at 28°C, the released viruses are harvested and used for further amplifications. Viral infection and protein expression are performed as described by O'Reilley et al., Baculovirus expression vectors: A Laboratory Manual, Oxford: Oxford University Press (1994).